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ABSTRACT

A total of 135 representatives of 35 tribes and members of 22 Indian community organizations, program, and clubs providing services to the approximately 20,00 people who make up the Chicago American Indian community, participated in this conference whose goals were: (1) to develop statements on common issues, (2) to develop a more effective agency networking system, and (3) to develop a statement of purpose to guide future growth and development of the Chicago Indian community. Consideration of the Chicago Indian community and other communities, economic development, education, employment, health, housing, legal services, public relations, social services delivery, and youth issues resulted in adoption of position statement on each of those areas. Needs identified include: defining the Indian community; participating in national Indian affairs; developing Indian-owned business ventures; securing long-range planning grants; developing a total educational system with career counseling; providing job development counselor training programs and employment support services; resolving concerns about preventative medicine, routine health care delivery, insensitive health care practitioners, health care costs, alcohol and substance abuse, teenage pregnancy, and counseling services; educating the Indian community about subsidized housing requirements; assuring availability of free legal services; altering income level standards of Indian foster parents; involving and educating media in Indian community concerns; increasing funding for delivery of local service programs; and increasing youth services. (NEC)

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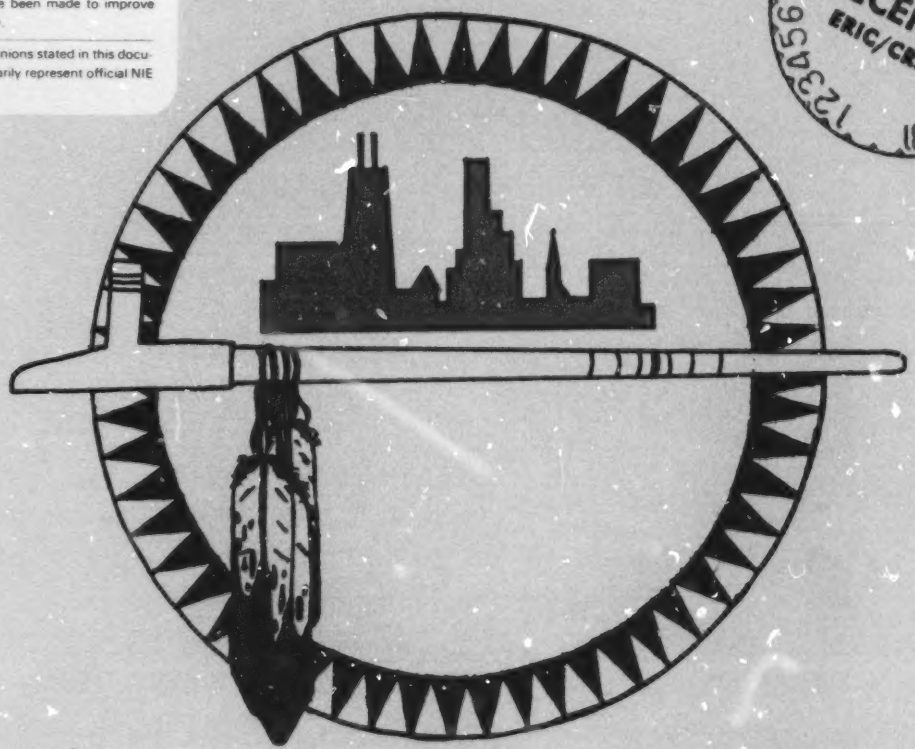

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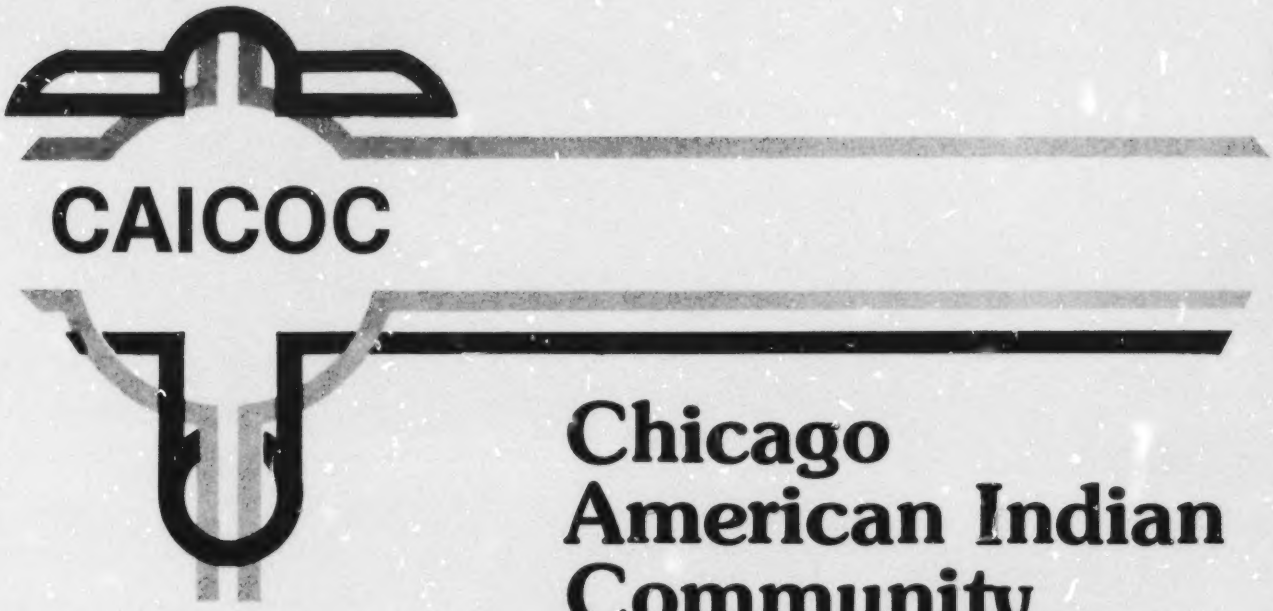
Statement of Purpose



Chicago American Indian Community Organizations Conference

Statement of Purpose

JUNE 25 & 26, 1981

Chicago American Indian Community Organizations Conference

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Preface

The "Chicago American Indian Community Organizations Conference" (CAICOC) arose from a desire among the organizations jointly to develop a "Statement of Purpose" which would reflect the issues, needs and concerns of the community agencies and their respective populations.

The conference was truly a memorable event, receiving broad community support and input into every aspect of its development. An overriding spirit of cooperation and unity plus the feeling that it was "ours" rather than for us contributed to its success.

The final statements produced were dynamic and will have a lasting effect on future community development efforts. Programmatic changes within individual organizations quickly followed the conference. Others, dependent upon inter-agency planning, will require a broader time frame. The challenge has been made; the statements now exist and must be addressed.

The Chicago Native American community has a long and proud history of community organizational development. CAICOC is another link in the chain of events which, hopefully, leads to a better community . . . one that provides ample opportunity, growth and fulfillment for all of its members.

Louis Delgado
Conference Coordinator

Acknowledgements

Special thanks are given to those organizations, foundations, etc., which provided the necessary support and resources to hold the first "Chicago American Indian Community Organizations Conference."

SPONSORING INDIAN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS:

The following endorsed the conference, participated on the steering committee, and provided in-kind contributions in its implementation.

American Indian Brotherhood, Inc.
American Indian Business Association
American Indian Center
Alcohol Prevention Program
American Indian Health Services, Inc.
Institute for Native American DevelopmentÇ Truman College
Little Big Horn High School
O-Wai-Ya-Wa Resource Center
Native American Committee
NAC Senior Site
NAC Adult Education
Native American Educational Services (NAES College)
Community Board Training Project
Native American Information Referral Center
Native American Outpost
Native American Support Program/UICC
St. Augustine's Center
Bo-Sho-Nee-Gee Drop-In

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS WERE MADE BY THE FOLLOWING:

United Way of Metropolitan Chicago
Chicago Community Trust
Community Board Training Project
IEIOHE Project, American Indian Center
INADÇTruman College
Clearinghouse for Community Based Free Standing Educational Institutions
National Indian Lutheran Board
NAC Adult Education

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American Indian Center, 1630 W. Wilson, Chicago, IL
Native American Committee, 4546 N. Hermitage, Chicago, IL
NAES College, 4550 N. Hermitage, Chicago, IL

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Conference Origin

The Chicago American Indian community consists of approximately 20,000 people representative of well over one hundred different tribal groups. The population grew rapidly during the 50's and 60's due in part to the relocation program sponsored by the federal government's Bureau of Indian Affairs. As the population grew so did the need for expanded human service programs which could address and understand the unique needs of American Indians. Today, over twenty different Indian community organizations, programs, and tribal clubs exist to provide the support systems for Native Americans in the Chicago metropolitan area. These programs represent numerous areas of work from education and employment to social service programs. The development of these organizations has led to a large support base for the Indian population.

However, coordination of those services has been lacking. Each organization operates within the realm of its immediate interest and service area, only occasionally joining with other agencies in special community-wide programs. A formal system for coordinating existing services has not existed. The community is attempting to eradicate this problem by building upon the existing informal relationships and developing additional systems of service delivery while respecting individual organizational autonomy.

During 1980-81, agency boards of directors and staff members met together in various organizational training and development classes offered by the Community Board Training Project/NAES College. It was during one of those classes, entitled *Chicago Political Systems* (March 1981), that the key questions arose which led to the conference: "What are we all collectively working for?" "What do you want as a community?" "What are the needs?" Class members, including agency directors, were uneasy and hesitated in responding to these questions, each cautious not to overstep his/her community role or to assume they knew all the community issues.

The questions raised during the class set the stage for exploration of the conference concept. A meeting was soon called among the agencies for the purpose of discussing the need for a comprehensive statement on community-wide issues and concerns and how this could be achieved through a conference.

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Purpose

On May 4, 1981 representatives of fifteen Chicago Indian Community Organizations and programs met to discuss the need for a Chicago Indian community conference. At that meeting, hosted by the Community Board Training Project, representatives of the organizations agreed to hold and sponsor a conference that would address a wide range of Indian community needs and issues such as health, education, housing, economic development, and other issues identified by each organization. The statements on these issues could then serve as a guide and resource to community development efforts for the next several years.

During this meeting and subsequent meetings three areas of concern arose which supported the need and provided the impetus for the entire conference effort. They were:

1. The continued under-representation of the Chicago Indian community at all levels of national, state, and local government.

2. Limited application of the special federal Indian recognition status to members of the Chicago Indian community.

3. A need for an effective system of service coordination among Chicago Indian Community Organizations.

The representatives at the initial May 4 meeting formed committees to provide the planning and development of the conference, and became known as the steering committee. Members and their specific tasks are further described in the section "Committees."

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Goals and Objectives

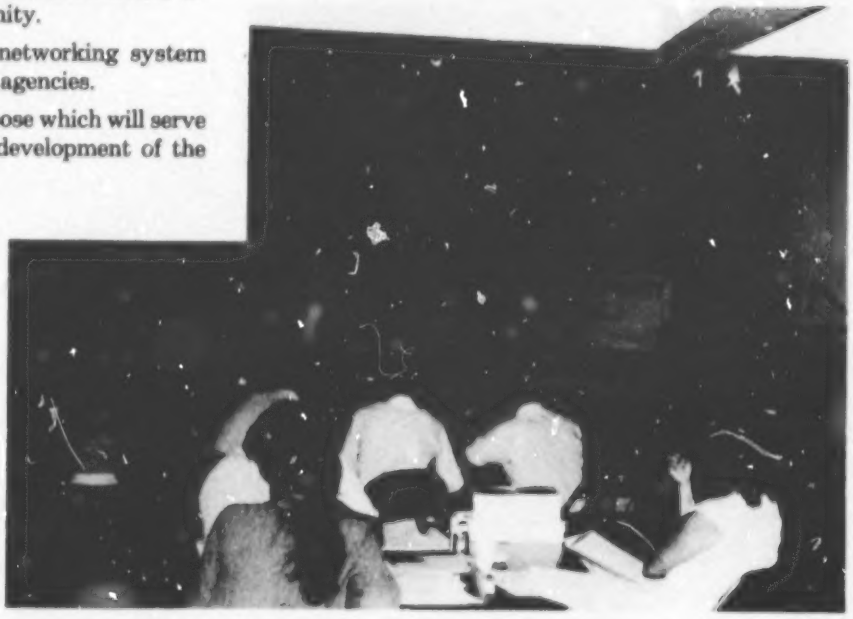
Once the general conference concept had been accepted by the community organizations, specific goals and objectives had to be developed, plus a conference title. This task was not as easy as anticipated. Various points of view began to emerge regarding conference expectations and whether or not the Indian organizations could speak on behalf of the community. Through lengthy discussion, members began to feel more comfortable with the realization that their combined agencies and programs are not distinctly separate from the concept of community, that they truly are synonymous, and further, that the community at large expects them to be able to articulate the needs and issues of the Chicago Indian community.

The underlying concepts of that discussion and the desire to present a clear understanding as to who and what is behind the conference led to the title that was chosen: "Chicago American Indian Community Organizations Conference." The committee then determined three goals and objectives for the conference:

1. To develop statements on the common issues affecting the Chicago Indian community.

2. To develop a more effective networking system among Chicago Indian community agencies.

3. To develop a statement of purpose which will serve as a guide for future growth and development of the Chicago Indian community.



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Committees

Representatives from the sponsoring organizations initially formed four committees to handle all aspects of the intended conference. They were: Issues Committee, Program Committee, Finance Committee, and the Participants Committee. Later, during the fourth week of planning, a public relations committee was formed in response to inquiries from the media and general public.

Participation on the committees was voluntary and consisted of one representative per agency on a committee, thus ensuring equal representation of organizations. Meetings of the steering committee were never closed and additional community members participated freely. Each committee had specific tasks to accomplish which were crucial to the overall implementation of the conference event.

Brief descriptions of committee tasks follow:

Issues Committee. The major responsibility was to survey the Indian agencies and programs for their needs and issues in relationship to their services and community development efforts.

Program Committee. Responsibilities included developing the program agenda, determining conference facilities, setting up workshops and general assembly rooms, recruiting volunteer support staff, and developing the food program (lunch, refreshments, etc.).

Finance Committee. It had to determine the total estimated cost of the conference, the amount of in-kind contributions the community agencies could provide, and raise the additional funds needed from outside foundations and organizations.

Participants' Committee. Determine the potential number of conference participants and assign a maximum number of participants who could represent an agency and implement the pre-registration process.

Public Relations Committee. Develop promotional material (poster, press releases, etc.), coordinate guest appearances for television programs and operate the CAICOC Information Center during the conference.

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Members of these five sub-committees made up the conference steering committee:

Issues Committee

Rose Summers, Chairperson
Ellie Moore
Elmira McClure
Georgianne Keahna

Program Committee

Kenneth Scott, Chairperson
Mayvonne Solorio
Joan Jourdan
Zena Reeves
Lucille St. Germaine

Finance Committee

Louis Delgado*
Barbara Grignon
Willard LaMere

Participants Committee

Louis Costello, Chairperson
Louis Thomas
Faith Smith
Colin Wesaw

Public Relations Committee

Doreen Wiese, Chairperson
Beatrice Chevalier
Lee Thundercloud

*Ex-officio member of all conference committees.

Facilitators

The role of the facilitators was quite unique in that they were not invited to bring to the conference any prepared material or statements of their own. Their role was to lead the group through discussion around the issues that were gathered from the community survey. They were not to interject or sway the groups into making statements which they, the facilitators, thought were correct, but rather to bring out the ideas, opinions, and concerns of the conference participants. This was a new role for them. Through past experience they were accustomed to being the information providers. In addition to this unusual role, the issues provided to the facilitators, which served as the base of discussion, were in some cases very vague. This required considerable skill on their part to guide the conference participants to make final statements on their own behalf.

This role, as discussed and mandated by the steering committee, was explained to them during a full day planning session immediately prior to the conference. Also, the facilitators met at the end of both conference days to further clarify their role and reflect on the conference proceedings.

Six facilitators were chosen who met a very stringent criteria established by the steering committee. They had to: 1) be American Indian and knowledgeable of Indian community organizational relationships, 2) have the ability to work with groups in a learning and working situation, 3) demonstrate positive contributing experience in the Chicago Indian community, and 4) not be currently living or working within the Chicago Indian community organizations on a regular basis.

The facilitators for the conference were:

Name	Field of Specialization
David Beaulieu Chippewa	Educational Administration and American Indian history
George Bennett Ottawa	American Indians and Federal Housing
Chester Eagleman Sioux	Social Work and Child Care Resources
Julia Herrera Laguna Pueblo	Educational Administration
Alice Liljegren Micmac	Urban and Regional Planning
RobertArchiquette Oneida	Community Development and Financial Management

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Supplemental and Supportive Services

As the conference planning progressed it became apparent that many more people, in addition to those already serving on the committee, would be needed to carry out the conference successfully. Thus, agencies began to volunteer staff members and recruit their community members to accomplish the tasks as they developed. For example, two days prior to the conference the American Indian Center, which housed the bulk of the conference, advertised and held a "Center Clean Up Day" in order to provide a nice, comfortable environment. Numerous volunteers turned out including the youth, community members, service volunteers and agency personnel.

Specific tasks and volunteers who accomplished them follow:

CONFERENCE VOLUNTEERS:

AUDIO SYSTEM: Set up and operated the public address system daily.
Volunteer: Bernard Sanapaw

BANNER: Developed a large banner, with the conference title, to set behind the speaker's table.
Volunteer: Lonnie Poco

CONFERENCE AIDES: Cleaned all conference work areas regularly, and performed errands as needed.
Volunteers: Steve Dismuke, Mike Guyette, Robert Rosin, Jeff Thomas

CONFERENCE SITE INFORMATION CENTERS: Received incoming calls, recorded messages, announcements, etc., for those attending the conference.
Volunteers: Margarette Delgado, Maureen Jonathan, Diane Maney

COLLATORS & TYPISTS: Collected the final conference statements then typed and duplicated them for distribution.
Volunteers: Jeanne Calabaza, Cyndee Fox, Carla McFall, Chris Migwams, Dorothy Natseway

FOOD: Prepared a huge buffet luncheon each day for the entire conference assembly.
Volunteers: Sanapaw family (Velma, Loretta, Pam, Lynette, & Brenda)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY CHAIRPERSON: Chaired the meeting of the general assembly on the second day.
Volunteer: Kenneth Scott

INVOCATION: Each day was opened with a prayer asking for spiritual guidance.
Volunteers: Arthur Ben, Father Peter Powell

PLANNING ASSOCIATE: Chaired the daily meetings of the facilitators.
Volunteer: Armin Beck

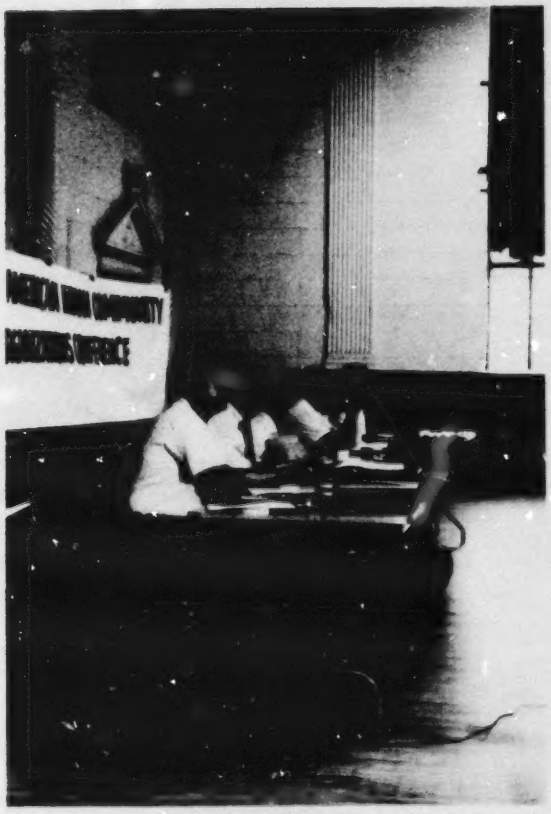
RECORDERS: Recorded (with cassette tape) the proceedings of all workshops and the general assembly.
Volunteers: Joel Beck, Mary Chevalier, Vera Chmara, Mabel Starr, Shelby Taylor

REGISTRATION: Registered all participants to the conference and to each workshop. They covered the front desk throughout the two days, registering newcomers and explaining the agenda.
Volunteers: Florence Dunham, Joan Jourdan, Mayvonne Solorio

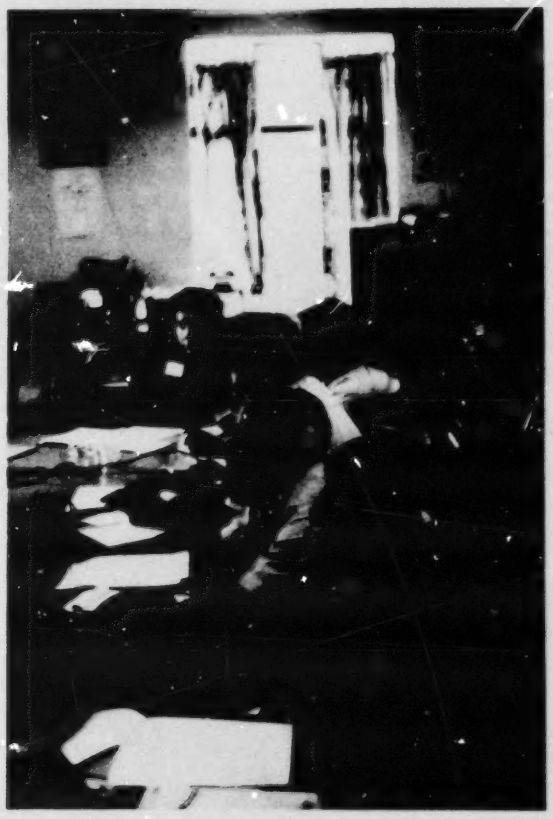
TRADITIONAL SONGS: The conference was opened and closed with traditional Native American songs appropriate for the occasion.
Volunteer: Lee Thundercloud

TRANSCRIBERS: Recorded in shorthand the discussion which took place during the general assembly, such as the opening and closing comments, the presentation of the statements, and suggestions for additions from the general assembly.
Volunteers: Marie Grandos, Rita Grinnel

The General Assembly considering an issues statement.



Facilitators listening closely to recommendations.



Workshops provided a forum for the development of issues statements.

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Participants

The conference was designed to get a representative cross section of participation from the organizations and community members. Letters were sent out to each organization inviting up to eight representatives per organization with the recommendation that four be community members and/or service recipients. Additional people not pre-registered by an organization could register at the door.

Upon registering, the participants had the option to select two of the ten workshops which they wanted to enter. These were all offered on the first day.

The total number of participants was 132, representing thirty-five different tribes and members of twenty-two different organizations, programs and tribal clubs. Thus, they brought to the conference a vast array of experiences, knowledge, and interests.

Participants joined together in active discussion on each and every issue presented to them in the workshops and general assembly. They extended themselves in an open and sensitive manner, expressing their ideas and feelings on issues which they confront on a regular basis. They performed admirably with a deep sense of commitment and urgency for the improvement of their community.

(See Appendix A, CAICOC Registration, for list of participants.)

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Format

The conference was structured to obtain maximum participation and input from those attending. As mentioned earlier, the final statements to be made by the conference were to come from the participants and not the facilitators. The major point or theme expressed throughout was that it is an "Indian Community Organizations Conference." Indian speakers and formal presentations by recognized leaders were not encouraged nor did they take place. Two days were deemed necessary in order to achieve the desired outcome.

The first day (June 25, 1981) was devoted to small discussion groups of up to twenty-five participants. Ten (2-1/2 hour) workshops were offered in which the participants were to discuss the issues compiled in the community survey. They were to respond to two questions in relation to each item.

1. Why is it an issue or need?
2. What recommendations do you have to resolve it?

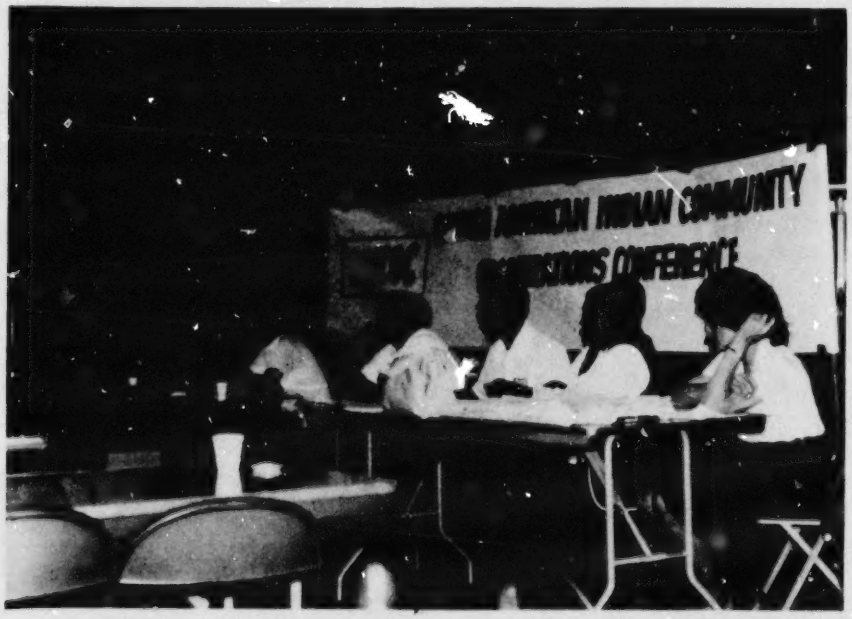
The facilitators were charged with the task of guiding the group through discussion until a general consensus could be reached.

Following the first day's completion, the final statements from each workshop were sent to a secretarial pool for typing and duplication. They were then distributed at the opening of the second day. Thus, everyone had the opportunity to review statements during the assembly from all ten sessions.

Upon completing the predesignated issues, additional items could then be brought up.

The second day (June 26, 1981) was devoted to the review and further discussion of the statements made during the previous day. The entire conference assemblage met together in a general assembly for the entire day to analyze, critique, and add to the statements. Each workshop package was presented in total and adopted by the general assembly. The combined package of statements from all ten sessions following final adoption has been deemed the Chicago American Indian Community Organizations "Statement of Purpose."

(See Conference Agenda, Appendix B.)



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Issues and Statements

The issues were gathered from the Chicago American Indian community agencies and programs over a seven week period, May 4 - June 19, 1981. They were compiled with the intent of having the CAICOC assembly develop position statements on each of them. They appeared in several forms: as questions, concerns, needs, and positions. Prior to being included each issue was reviewed and clarified by the CAICOC Steering Committee during its weekly meetings. The committee was careful not to misrepresent the statements or superimpose its ideas onto them. A major rule applied to the development of the issues and their final statements was: "Names of individuals or organizations cannot be mentioned." The reason for this was to protect the conference from being entangled in discussion surrounding particular people or organizations. Thus, no endorsements for specific programs or groups are contained in the final statements.

The statements on the following pages are presented as adopted by the CAICOC assembly. They do not include the lengthy discussion surrounding the development of each statement but rather are the final statements agreed upon.

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CHICAGO INDIAN COMMUNITY and OTHER COMMUNITIES

ISSUE

This topic consists of several related issues that range from definitions of community to Native American culture. As presented to the issues committee and assigned to this topic are the following: There is concern over the "definition of Indian Community for use by Chicago Indian programs." It is felt that the "Chicago Indian community does not participate often enough in National Indian Organizations," and the question raised is, "How can we more actively participate in them?" Another question is, "How can the religious denominations be of support to the Indian community?"

There is also a concern for "networking with both Indian and non-Indian organizations." In regard to community identification, the issue of "census counts of the Chicago Indian population" leads to the question, "Is there an undercount?" There is also a concern on whether "Indian organizations should participate and join non-Indian coalitions and alliances." Particularly stressed are matters as to "why, how, and under what terms." Lastly, there is a concern for "support of Native American culture," with "religion, language, and values" given as clarification.

These are the issues that workshop participants addressed as they progressed from the community through the issues committee. What follows are formal statements of position as adopted by the general assembly.

STATEMENTS

There is a concern for a definition of Indian community for use by Chicago Indian programs. The concern for a definition arises from the fact that there exist many different definitions of Indian community by funding agencies. Most definitions are external to the community, negative, and result in exclusion of members rather than inclusion of services.

There is a need to develop a common definition or definitions of Indian community.

The need for a definition also arises from a concern for representation of community needs and interests.

There is a concern for participation in national Indian organizations in that there is a lack of inter-agency communication about sharing information from conferences and meetings.

There is a need to share information from conferences and meetings in order to bring issues of national Indian concern to the attention of as many people as possible and to share information of value to other organizations.

There is a concern for the representation at national conferences about Chicago community needs and interests.

There is a need to send delegates rather than, or in addition to, individuals from agencies to national meetings representing the Chicago community, providing community meetings are held prior to meetings or conferences.

There is a need to continue the development of networking within and among Indian organizations to enable a broader range of people to be informed to plan and evaluate community needs and interests.

There is a concern for the census, in that there is an undercount of the Chicago American Indian population.

There is a need for an accurate census count to insure proper funding for Indian programs and to insure that the cities and neighborhoods in which Indian citizens live will receive appropriate revenue and political representation.

There is a concern to provide Indian community members with information about the purpose and needs for a census.

There is a need for more Indian census takers.

There is a need to have Chicago Indian organizations and agencies participate in the development of ques-

tionnaires which are both sensitive to Indian people and provide relevant information concerning the Chicago Indian population.

There is a concern that Indian organizations exercise caution in participating in non-Indian organizations or alliances. This concern is related to the potential for these non-Indian organizations to misuse Indian participation, to suggest support of programs or issues, or to seek funds for programs in which the Indian community is not involved.

There is a need to evaluate carefully non-Indian organizations and alliances to determine the benefits for the Indian community through networking.

There is a concern for the negative stereotyping and images that other communities and non-Indian service agencies have concerning Indian culture and people.

There is a concern for the ignorance and misinformation that non-Indians have about Indian culture and community needs.

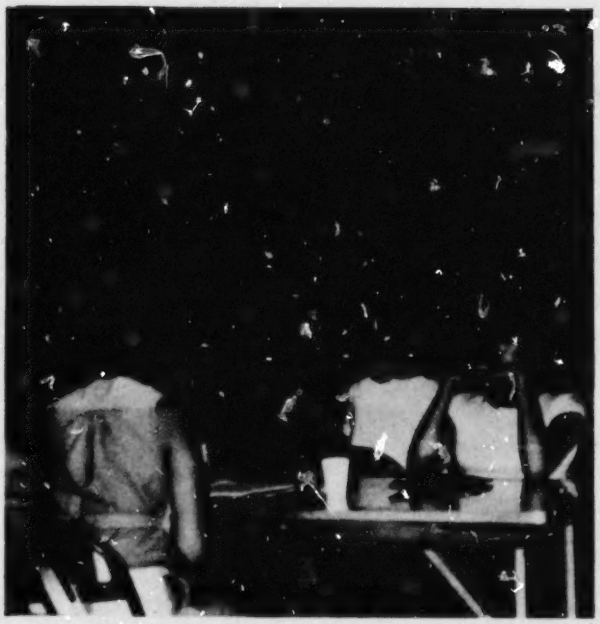
There is a need for effective public relations through networks.

There is a concern for the loss of Native language by members of the community, particularly children.

There is a need for language classes and information about language.

There is a concern for Indian agencies and organizations to know more about the interests of churches and denominations in the Indian community.

There is a need for Indian agencies to describe, define and control the limitations associated with church and denomination support of Indian programs.



There is a concern for the Chicago Indian artists in the Fine Arts and Performing Arts. Their efforts should be recognized and supported by the community. Projects such as presenting the history of the development of the Chicago Indian community as seen through the eyes of the artist, publishing works of our Indian poets and writers, and showcasing our visual and performing artist's works in a professional and artistically meaningful manner. These all have merit and significance to the Chicago Indian community.

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ISSUES

This topic consists of issues that range from long range planning to instructional services in business related skills. There is a concern over the "lack of long range planning grants" and there is also a concern over "too much dependence on federal funds and the lack of control over the use of funds." It is felt that "business ventures for community organizations need to be developed." In addition, there are certain economic systems concerns.

There is the expressed need for a "system of economic development to include the encouragement of Indian owned small businesses; food co-ops; an Indian bank; and area businesses and industries to employ and train Indian people for management and supervision." Related to a systems concept is the need to "develop marketing attitudes and skills" and to "provide instructional services in business law and business skills."

These were the issues that workshop participants addressed. What follows are the formal statements of position as adopted by the general assembly. Structurally, they appear in the following format. The issues mentioned above are briefly restated for reference purposes. Immediately following are further discussions and the resulting statements, usually appearing as the concluding sentence.

STATEMENTS

Lack of Long-Range Planning Grants:

The participants recognized the importance of long range planning as a *prelude* to community economic development.

We need to know why our proposals are getting rejected. Is it because we neglect to marshall all the data, numbers and facts necessary? We need to familiarize ourselves with, and use, the city's economic planning documents. Additionally, we need to get our community's concerns represented in the city's planning processes.

Another thought is that we need to use the expertise and help of knowledgeable people when we do our own economic development planning.

It should be a *coalition* of Chicago Indian organizations that will develop 3-5 year plans.

Too Dependent on Federal Funds and Lack of Control Over Use of Those Funds:

We do not want to merely *maintain* programs of federal origin. The point now is self-sufficiency, not maintenance. We have the resources for economic development. We need to use them! We must change our mental attitude about economic development and develop our own goals and objectives, rather than maintaining external, federal goals. It is time to stop being conditioned and controlled by outside groups.

Self-sufficiency and attitude change can be enhanced by a series of "how-to" survival booklets. In other words, we can develop survival skills in the area of economic development, whether on an individual basis or small business basis.

Once the Chicago Indian community gets itself together mentally and organizationally, then we can more effectively link with the tribes on behalf of Indian people pursuing economic independence in this city.

Business Ventures for Community Organizations Need to be Developed:

We need the information, training and education necessary to initiate, develop, and "bring to birth" our dreamed business ventures. We need to know how to go about getting the necessary financing and collateral. Knowing all these things separately is not enough. It all needs to be packaged and "sold."

One model of development the Chicago Indian community could use only as a *guide* is the Community Development Corporation, or CDC.

We have confidence in the potential of the Indian community. The question is how to bring it to pass, how to develop our resources in relation to our needs.

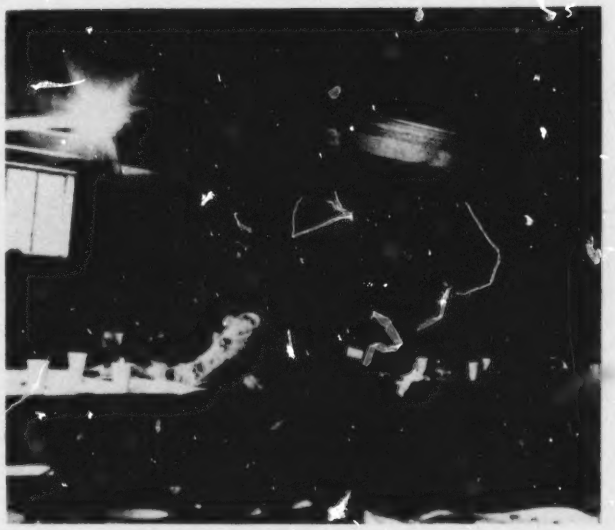
We Need a System of Economic Development to Include Encouragement of Indian-owned Small Businesses, Food Co-ops, an Indian Bank or the Employment and Training of Indian People for Management and Supervisory Positions and Understand Fiscal Affairs from Accounting to Commercial Backup Support to Banking.

Confirmed and adopted as stated above.

In Development of Marketing, Research and Techniques:

Only a few people in our community have technical business skills. The community should provide support to develop those techniques and support the fiscal technicians. There is a potential group power which we haven't realized. Pooling our resources in a credit union is preliminary to starting an Indian bank. Also, there are area businesses and industries who are training Indian people for their work force. We need stronger linkages with them. In these areas, we need to learn to capitalize on the guaranteed funding set aside for minorities.

Don't ask "What's the Indian price?" If we're going to give birth to long-range business planning, we must know the competitors' prices and be willing to pay them. Our merchandise and business must be projected to the non-Indian market.



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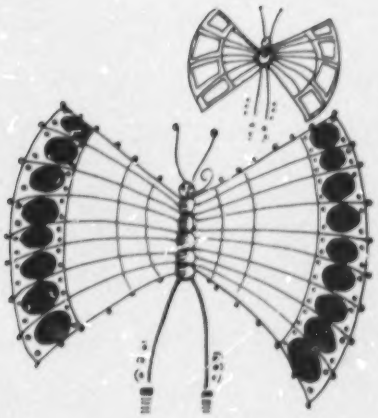

ISSUES

The topic of education consists of thirteen issues and concerns of the Indian community. There is the need for a "running program of workshops" suggesting that "perhaps each organization will present one for the whole community on health, nutrition, budgeting etc." There is a concern over "extensive external control" over education citing such examples as "federal, state, and regional accrediting bodies." There is the issue of "supplying credentialed people for the various agencies in the community." Also, there is the need for "private scholarship funds to enable students to meet the costs of education."

There are several issues related to the concept of educational systems. There is the need for the development of a total educational system in the Chicago Indian community, from pre-school through graduate school including, "privately," or "Indian-owned and controlled," and "publicly supported schools." Within the systems concept is the "need for a truancy alternative program; the need to provide continuing education; and to research the impact of educational programs in the Chicago Indian community."

There are further issues in regard to education systems and problems. There is the need for "career counseling for positions within and outside of the Indian community." Related to this is the need to "encourage the hiring of Indian educators in Indian educational programs." There is the need to "support and increase the level of funding through Title IV of the American Indian Education Act."

Concerning Indian education as a whole, there is a concern that "everyone," including "Indians and non-Indians, need to be more educated about the role of the Native American in the history and development of this country." Finally, there is the need "for increased in-service training programs for educational personnel."

These are the issues as addressed by workshop participants. What follows are the formal statements of position as adopted by the general assembly. They are preceded by re-statements of the above mentioned issues for reference purposes and in the same sequencial order.

STATEMENTS

A Running Program of Workshops (perhaps each organization will present one for the whole community on health, nutrition, budgeting, etc.).

A more unified approach to education is needed by local Indian agencies which will result in the coordination of programs. It is recommended to have quarterly planning meetings of the agencies, with an annual conference involving all members of the Chicago Indian community.

Extensive, External Control, e.g., Federal, State, Regional Accrediting Bodies.

To obtain federal and state funds that can be administered by Indian people in terms of tribal culture without being strangled by federal, state, and local regulations.

Supplying Credentialed People for the Various Agencies in the Community.

There is a need for the training and developing of Native American persons who would become liaisons of the Indian community interpreting Native American desires and needs to the various non-Indian agencies of the city.

Private Scholarship Funds to Enable Students to Meet the Costs of Education — Students Who Need Additional Funds.

There is a need to establish a scholarship fund in the community to assist students with additional needs. The work of the same committee should develop other additional outside sources, both private and public, to provide funds for scholarships; and that scholarship funds be applicable to students who do not qualify for federal financial programs.

The Need for Increased In-Service Training Programs for Educational Personnel.

There is a definite need for in-service training for educational personnel, especially for the training of teachers and administrators teaching Native American students and subjects.

The Development of a Total Educational System in the Chicago Indian Community from Pre-School through Graduate School Including Privately (Indian owned & controlled) and Publicly Supported Schools.

For the development of a total educational system in the Chicago Indian community, from pre-school through graduate school, including privately (Indian owned and controlled) and publicly supported school, we need: (a) liaison, (b) recruiter, (c) fund raiser.

Need for Truancy Alternative Program.

There is a definite need for a truancy alternative program. This program would include:

a) Indian Schools,
b) Cultural Awareness,
c) Indian Counselors,
d) A Positive Native American Curriculum, and
e) A Tutorial Program.

Provide Continuing Education.

There is a need to provide continuing education, with financial aid at all levels, kindergarten through college. All Indian agencies need to write in their proposals for a revolving fund. This fund can be used to supply school-age children materials, clothes, etc. to attend school fully equipped.

Research the Impact of Educational Programs in the Chicago Indian Community.

There is a need to research the impact of educational programs in the Chicago Indian community through evaluation and the accountability to parents.

Career Counseling for Positions Within and Outside of the Indian Community.

This should be accomplished with the help of corporate agencies and community organizations giving workshops to meet the needs of career counseling within and outside of the Indian community.

Encourage the Hiring of Qualified Indian Educators in Indian Educational Programs.

There is a need to encourage the hiring of qualified Indian educators in Indian educational programs.

Support and Increase the Level of Funding through Title IV of the American Indian Education Act.

We need changes made on a national basis for urban Indians to obtain the same federal and state funds as reservation Indians.

Everyone, Indian and Non-Indian, Needs to be More Educated About the Role of the Native American in the History and Development of This Country.

Everyone, Indian and non-Indian, needs to be better educated about the role of the Native American in the history and the development of this country through textbooks, media, and all other educational channels.

ISSUES

This topic consists of several employment issues within the Indian community organizations. There is an expressed need for "job development counselor training programs." Related to this is the need for "developing individual needs, career awareness, and motivation tools." Examples such as "workshops to understand professional behavior" are cited to further explain this issue. There is a concern for the "free flow of information concerning the types of training available to the Indian community."

In the broad area of employment there is the need for "employment statistics on Indians." This is further clarified by the statement, "There is a need for concrete information on the unemployed Indian population of Chicago." There is also a need for discerning "what types of employment" are available. There needs to be a "clear definition of what the community needs" as determined by a "needs assessment for Chicago."

There is also the need for "employment supportive services" with particular emphasis on "part-time and full time day care facilities." Finally, there is a concern for "competitive salary and wage standards for community organizations."

These are the issues that workshop participants addressed. What follows are further clarifications and discussions of each issue which includes the formal statements of position as adopted by the general assembly. Structurally, they are presented in sequential order as presented above, with brief paraphrasing of the issues, discussion, and statements of need.

STATEMENTS

Job Development Counselor Training Programs.

The problem identified from this issue is the apparent lack of adequate and relevant training for Indian job development counselors. This is specifically identified to mean that counselors in this field are insufficiently trained in comprehensively assisting Indian clients in seeking employment, getting hired, and keeping the job once hired. It is generally felt that job development counselors need to be more concerned about the myriad of social problems of the individual before and after job placement.

It is felt that specific training is needed for counselors in providing more direct and meaningful services in several social service areas. This includes training in understanding family problems and family services; employer relations and marketing for clients; life coping skills that includes understanding stress and new value systems; further training in assertiveness; and assisting clients in new job orientations and socially related expectations.

There is a need for proper counseling of our clients who do not know how to fill out job applications. This is detrimental to their chances of getting a position.

These training efforts are related to the need to provide more meaningful, direct and supportive assistance to Indian clients.

Further training needs are also mentioned that are more supportive for individuals and agencies. These include training and skill development in the use of service referrals and networks—particularly where a given counselor cannot adequately meet the client's needs. Ways to acquire such training were also discussed.

In discussing how this training could be provided there are two possible approaches. One is that training in these areas could be provided by workshops made available by Indian agencies and educational institutions. The second is an individual effort through formal college education and by experience. It was further decided that the ultimate aim of job development counselor training, given these specific training needs, is toward recognition of the occupation as a professional status.

Developing individual needs, career awareness, motivation tools, e.g., workshops to understand professional behavior and tools.

The approach to this problem relates substantially to the issue on job counselor training. The special needs considered to be necessary for counselors are also considered as vital to individuals. Three significant approaches are stated that would help.

One is that to meet these needs, particularly in motivation, goal setting, and understanding professional behavior is to provide training workshops directly to clients.

The second is through improving the quality of counselor-client relationship to the extent that personal training needs could be identified, and that clients have the opportunity to learn from the relationship itself.

A third approach is the utilization of social support groups for newly hired employees that consist of other Indians with common backgrounds, interests, concerns and problems. In addition, proposals should include requests for transportation.

Free flow of information concerning the types of training available to the community.

Problems in generating a flow of information for training opportunities are related to Indian organizations. It is felt that significant training opportunities made available to individual organizations are effectively transmitted to and exchanged among themselves. Also, whatever opportunities were available are not effectively made available to the Indian public at large. Three approaches were suggested toward resolving this problem.

One is to establish formal inter-agency efforts at communicating this information to each other.

The second is to make all training opportunities available to the public through advertising efforts and the use of existing media.

The third and supportive approach is to make the issue and problem of training opportunities a major priority of each agency.

An apprenticeship program, it could be very helpful in tutoring people for the tests for the following crafts: carpenter, iron worker, plumber, teamster operators, electrician.

Statistics on Indians . . . concrete information on unemployed Indians . . . types of employment . . . clear definition of community needs . . . and needs assessment for Chicago.

Employment-related statistics on Indians in this community are generally considered unavailable or at least not generated from available sources. Statistical needs, especially in regard to unemployed Indians, cover several areas. First, it is felt that generating meaningful statistics for community and agency use should be a major inter-agency priority. Stemming from here, the specific needs are considered to be in the following areas:

Job interests
Where are our unemployed Indians?
Education levels and skills
Age and family status
Financial status

Given these statistical needs for unemployed Indians, further statistical needs are stated for those who find employment. In addition to the above, it is also felt that retention rates, rates of pay, and the types of jobs found will also be helpful.

The approach to meeting these needs toward establishing "concrete information" is to make greater use of those agencies and facilities concerned with Indian employment. The ultimate purpose for gathering this information is to answer the question that generated from this discussion—what works for Indians?

Employment Supportive Services . . . part-time and full time day care facilities.

The issue is to provide supportive services to those who have obtained employment centers on day care facilities. This focus is the result of earlier discussions on family support services for the working person. The problem is that despite the existence of day care facilities there are several concerns about access and availability that seriously limit or influence the working person's ability to remain employed. Existing day care centers have the following constraints and limitations:

Costs, and related time limitations.
Age limitations.
Transportation and locations
Trust of staff and certification.

Given these problems with existing day care facilities it is felt that more supportive Indian day care centers should be started. It is proposed that Indian day care centers, in efforts to be more supportive, should have the following approaches, orientations, and programs:

Indian operated and Indian values oriented.
Educational programs for special needs.
Handicapped children's programs.
Parent-Instructor awareness sessions on child/parent problems.

It is generally felt that such an Indian day care facility would greatly support the efforts of parents in attempting to remain employed and to meet the social needs of their families. Indian day care facilities should not be limited to working parents, but should include students.

Competitive salary and wage standards.

The issue of competitive salary and wage standards resulted in several discussions concerning factors to consider, the need, and the impact if implemented as an inter-agency system. The solution to the problem of substantially varying pay rates for similar jobs is com-

plicated due to several key factors. To arrive at a solution it would be necessary to consider published guidelines for "going rates" in given occupations; to consider the job demands and necessary qualifications; to consider not only salaries but benefits and other forms of compensation: and to consider the demands and controls of funding sources. It was also suggested that in addition to an internal analysis among community organizations and jobs, that comparisons be made with similar jobs and pay rates outside the Indian community—particularly in the private sector.

The issue of salary and wage standards implementation is also seriously limited to two other major concerns. First, the impact, if implemented, may cause a considerable problem with underqualified and overqualified people. Second, and considered to be a serious limitation, in the problem of inflation. Such an implemented standard system may not be able to keep up with necessary inflation problems. Thus, this issue has not been fully resolved.

HEALTH

ISSUES

This topic consists of several related issues that range from preventative medicine to dental services and Indian health facilities. As presented to the issues committee and assigned to this topic are the following:

There is a need for "preventative medicine," and related to this is the concern for "service provided for annual health routines; facilities to aid daily health care; and education for preventive health care." There is also a need for "nutritional programs for young children."

There is another issue related to alcoholism. It is cited that an "alcohol treatment center is needed" due to the fact that "alcohol and substance abuse is a problem."

In the area of family health there is a concern for "family planning" and related to this is the need for "supportive service to young parents." There is also a concern for "mental health," specifically in the areas of "family support services, stress, and cultural conflict." Finally, there is a need to "provide increased dental services to the Indian community through an Indian health facility."

Following are further clarifications and discussions of these issues and the formal statements of position. These are structurally presented in the following manner. The issues as stated above are briefly rephrased for reference purposes. Immediately following are further clarification, discussion, and the final position statements. Where there are fairly brief items, such as single sentences, these should also be considered as statements of position.

STATEMENTS

Preventative Medicine is a Concern.

There is a need to provide education and information to community members about health services available, the nature of illnesses, patient care and management of medical problems. This need is important in order to prevent major illnesses or to seek care before medical problems become serious.

Because community members often delay seeking health care until the need is serious, it is recommended: that information about health care services, health education programs, the nature of illness or the patient care and management of illness be initiated and stressed at the time when community members seek health care, and that workshops on preventative medicine be held for agency staff and employees.

There is a Concern Over Routine Delivery of Health Care and Facilities to Provide Health Care.

There is a need for an Indian health care clinic. This need is important in order to provide health care which is culturally sensitive to Indian patients and to provide a focus of health care delivery for community members and to enable the provision of health care at a cost which is affordable. It is recommended that a community wide health plan system, including the concept of an Indian Health Clinic, be implemented.

There is a Concern About the Insensitivity of Health Care Practioners in the Area Toward Indian Patients.

There is a need to provide education and information to health practitioners about Indian people and about their special health care needs.

The social agencies should be made aware of the special status afforded Native Americans by the constitution, due to their federal government/Indian relationship. Native Americans should exercise this right in dealing with the agencies.

There is a need to communicate more effectively the needs of the Indian patients. The utilization of Indian advocates is recommended.

There should be some source of communication for the Indian community concerning benefits other than the welfare green-card assistance.

There is a need for a health care facility for the elderly and/or a nursing or retirement home where they would be treated with dignity when their cultural needs are addressed.

There is a Concern Over the Cost of Health Care for Community Members and the Extent to Which Benefits Cover the Cost of Health Care Services.

There is a need to explore other possible sources to cover the cost of health care, to stress preventive medicine and education in order to reduce the occurrence of major illness, and to insure that community members are aware of all the benefits that they are eligible for.

There is a Concern for the Nutrition of Young Children.

There is a need for nutritional programs for young children including the WIC program which is not now available.

There is a need for education programs about proper diet and the effect of poor nutrition on health.

There is a need to provide help to defray cost of nutritious foods. The Native American Community social services should help in initiating a food co-op for Native American families.

There is a need to contact Indian nutrition consultants to set up optional menus at each Indian event involving meals. This would prevent the abuse of non-nutritional foods and help change the pattern of community meals.

There is a need to assist the elderly with their nutritional needs.

There is a Concern Over Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

It is recognized that abuse creates many other problems such as social problems, medical problems, accidents, suicide, and violence.

Alcohol is the major social problem of the Native American community. The Indian agencies dealing with social services, counseling, outreach, and aftercare facilities should provide alcohol education and long care treatment in terms of seminars, workshops, movies, & AA brochures. The agencies should seek funds to implement those programs such as an Indian alcohol drop-in center and home groups dealing with the problem alcholic and substance abuser.

There is a special need to address the unique needs of women, along with their children, who seek treatment for alcohol and substance abuse with ensuing social services including stress counseling, education on the adverse effects of abuse, and fetal alcohol syndrome.

Treatment without a total aftercare program hasn't worked in the past. A good aftercare program should consist of jobs, transportation, counseling, showing people how to start a savings account, and total support. This also includes the need for a Halfway House Aftercare Program for Indians (male/female), operated by Indian people.

There is a need for an Indian treatment center sensitive to the needs of clients.

There is a need for supportive community services after treatment.

There is a need to recognize the special needs of women with children who seek treatment.

There is a need for more Indian counselors and a need to provide college training and scholarships in the field of mental health for Indians.

There is a definite need for psychiatric counseling for mental health patients.

There is a Concern Over Teenage Pregnancy.

There is a need for family planning which does not focus on limiting children but stresses education of young people to make informed choices.

There is a need for prenatal care and education.

There is a need for facilities to be provided for single teenage parents.

Social Service Agencies and Counseling Facilities Should Provide Education and Referral of Native Americans to its Services.

Social services would provide the basis for education and referral for mental health services. The counseling agencies would carry out the mental health services. At the reservations, representatives from social services and mental health centers would provide and prepare the Native Americans to understand and accept more openly mental health services in the urban community.

HOUSING

ISSUES

This topic consists of several issues that range from subsidized housing to large family discrimination. As presented to the issues committee and assigned to the workshop are the following:

There is a concern that "Uptown federally subsidized housing programs are not employing minority community residents." It is felt that there is a need to "educate the Indian community to subsidized housing requirements" due to the reason that a substantial majority of the "Indian community qualifies for subsidized housing."

There is also a concern over entry into subsidized housing. One concern is that the "Indian community needs to develop a system to become better aware of the different organizations' programs which will help them get better housing." Another is that "Indians need assurance that they can get into the low-income federally subsidized housing," citing that "possibly a watchdog group could be created." Also considered is that a "Chicago Housing Court must take affirmative action to ensure better and safer housing in Uptown."

There are also issues related to the immediate housing situation. One is that Indian people "need a family shelter for emergency housing in the Indian community." There are also issues of "discrimination against large families" and the related "lack of security deposits."

These are the issues that workshop participants addressed. What follows are the formal statements of position as adopted by the general assembly. Preceding them are brief re-statements of the above.

STATEMENTS

There is a need "to educate the Indian community about subsidized housing requirements. The majority of the Indian community qualifies for subsidized housing."

The reasons for these statements are as follows:

1. We are "not familiar" with subsidized housing programs (generally).
2. Housing is an economic development indicator for a community. We don't have any! (economic base)
3. Where do we go to get housing?
4. We need a "community liason (person or) agency" to help secure housing.
5. Other ethnic groups have assistance to secure housing in Chicago. Why don't we?
6. We need more education, workshops, pamphlets, and direction.

This group desires to develop a community liason system to educate and assist in securing housing for the total Indian community of Chicago.

The Indian community needs to develop a system to become better aware of the different organizations' programs which will help them to get better housing.

This means that organizations responsible for delivery of housing lack Indian input and have not put Indian people within that organization.

As a statement of position, "We need qualified personnel in the housing organization to meet the housing needs of the Chicago Indian community."

Indians need assurance they can get into the low-income federally subsidized housing. Possibly a watchdog group could be created.

1. The community lacks information on available housing in the Indian community.
2. We don't know the system that makes housing available to us.
3. There is the lack of a housing enforcement system to secure housing for the Chicago Indian community.

As a statement of position, we need to establish an enforcement system to insure the securing of safe and sanitary housing obtainable and available to the Chicago Indian community on an on-going basis.

Chicago Housing Court must take affirmative action to ensure better and safer housing in Uptown.

This means that:

1. Affirmative action is not being practiced by landlords, agencies, and social services.
2. There is a lack of legal services to insure tenant rights, acquiring housing, and to protect discrimination.

As our statement of position, we need to establish legal services in the housing area to assure affirmative action and guarantee safe and decent housing for the Chicago Indian community.

We need a family shelter for emergency housing needs in the Indian community.

This means that:

1. There is no provision for Indians for emergency housing.
2. There is no Hot Line to secure emergency housing for anyone—Indian or non-Indian.

As a statement of position we need to establish a communication network in the Indian community as a temporary measure to provide emergency housing for the Chicago Indian community.

There is the problem of discrimination against large families and lack of security deposits.

1. Landlords have a practice of discriminating against large families overall, regardless of size. Indians are targeted.
2. The lack of security deposits prevents the acquisition of housing.
3. We are being subjected to substandard housing as an alternative to suitable housing.
4. Landlords do not return security deposits.

We need to establish a revolving loan system to provide security deposits-down payments to secure adequate housing for the Chicago Indian community. (Discrimination is unresolved.)

Uptown federally subsidized housing programs are not employing minority community residents.

1. There is a lack of trained personnel in the housing area.
2. We lack a system of determining whether we are qualified to work in housing complexes on housing programs.
3. We have no clear understanding of the job qualifications and the channels to follow to secure the position.

We need to establish a network of human resources who are trained and qualified to be placed in key housing program positions in the Chicago Indian community.

LEGAL SERVICES

ISSUES

This topic consists of several issues in regard to legal services available and needed in the Indian community. These issues range from the need for free legal services to programs for foster parents and adopted children. There is the expressed need for "free legal services for community organizations to challenge federal, state, and local governments," and especially able "to fight in appellate courts." In the area of civil cases there is the "need for service in tenant rights, police brutality, housing discrimination, and juvenile court systems." Moreover, there is a need for "an area court office to try our cases."

In regard to the legalities of Indian identity there is a concern for "Tribal enrollment." More specifically, there is a concern that "people with multi-tribal backgrounds must be eligible for enrollment with at least one Tribe."

There is also a concern over foster parents. There is the expressed concern that "standards required to serve as foster parents must be altered to suit Indian community people who may not be eligible due to income level." It is further felt that these standards should also address the issue of "eligibility for foster care and adoption." Moreover, there is a need for an "agency or program to help former foster children or adopted children trace Tribal backgrounds."

These are the issues that workshop participants addressed. What follows are further clarifications and statements of position as adopted by the general assembly. These statements are presented in complete summary form with parenthetical disclosures of unresolved issues and further descriptions of broadly stated terms.

STATEMENTS

The central issue is that free legal services should be available to local community organizations to enable them to mount a judicial challenge to local, state, and federal government on issues relevant to their client service concerns.

Such assistance could help clarify individual and organizational legal rights. There is strong support for the idea of the need for such assistance to possibly influence federal legislation to lower the age requirements for social security eligibility for senior Native Americans. While the need can be recognized as a viable community need, it is also seen as not easily subject to solution in the near future. Efforts at solution include extensive research regarding individual and organizational rights, use of available voluntary legal assistance when found, or local agency funds to hire an attorney to represent all agencies involved. Legal assistance is necessary in civil cases invoking tenants' rights, police brutality, housing discrimination, and juvenile court sentences. Tenants' rights and housing discrimination are described as high need areas. Tenants need the protection of established tenant statutes as well as equal access to quality housing. Local tenants' rights organizations were viewed as the immediate logical agency to contact. Legal assistance is also desirable in dealing with issues of policy brutality and the local juvenile court system. A full knowledge of citizens' rights in these areas is needed. There is general agreement that legal assistance in the four mentioned areas of civil cases is a high priority need.

It is viewed as a family hardship to local families involved in civil cases to travel a great distance to the court housing these types of cases, such as individual assistance, juvenile court matters, city (municipal) liability cases, etc.

There is an expressed need for a local branch (substation) of the city/county court facility to be located in an area more accessible to the local community. This is viewed as a high need.

An expressed need is in regard to Tribal enrollment.

People with multi-tribal backgrounds must be eligible for enrollment with at least one Indian tribe (blood quantum). (This need was not supported in group discussion as much as legal assistance to help individuals establish tribal membership eligibility.) A related need is for parents whose children have been adopted to locate and inform the children of their Indian background. This is viewed by the group as a high need.

An expressed need is that the standards required to serve as foster parents must be altered to suit Indian community people who may not be eligible due to income level.

In addition to income level, housing standards/requirements, and single parent status are also viewed as barriers needing to be altered/eliminated. These same issues are seen also as barriers to Indian parents wishing to adopt. Concurrent with the desire to see these mentioned barriers eliminated is the strong feeling that Indian children and their natural families should be kept together. It is generally felt that while there may be federal legislation in effect that is designed to meet these issues, until this legislation reaches full implementation at the local level, the issues mentioned as barriers will remain. A solution would be for more funds to enable local agencies to furnish manpower for more work in the area of child welfare.

The issue of agencies or programs to help former foster children or adopted children trace their tribal background was discussed and supported in an earlier section.

Two additional concerns discussed and supported in the workshop is the need for legal assistance to help members of the Indian community to determine their legal rights in criminal cases and civil situations where a person may be sued.

PUBLIC RELATIONS (MEDIA)

ISSUES

This topic consists of two critical issues related to media coverage of the Chicago Indian community and public relations. There is a concern for "media non-involvement in Indian community concerns." More specifically, there is a need for an "Indian desk at each major media source for public awareness, media coverage of community cultural activities, funding development, education of the media, and community relations." Moreover, there is the need for "increased Indian involvement in television programs and movies about Indians."

These are the media issues as addressed by workshop participants. What follows are further discussions of these issues, but not necessarily in the same order as presented above. Statements are distinguishable by the specific statements of need and solutions.

STATEMENTS

There is concern for the issue of "media non-involvement in Indian community concerns.

It is generally felt that, "Yes, we want to be involved in and with media for educational purposes. We need to recognize that all around us the media try to control how we think. We have responsibility to ourselves to control the way people perceive us."

"We need to help the media help us our way by developing our own media information sources and controlling how we disseminate releases. Monthly meetings of Indian agencies are needed in order to agree what features, etc. to focus upon. The community at large should retain a communications expert. There should be a 'media/PR Consortium Board' to develop a communications long-range plan. In doing this our way, we need to encourage community participation."

"Issues in relation to the community-at-large awareness of us are as follows:

1. How do we develop a PRESENCE?
2. They (the public) only see us dance!
3. They (the media) give us the 'bread' and not the meat.
4. How can we use media to promote our community's priorities?

Also of concern is, "How do we break into the media with other planned cultural affairs?" In response it is felt that "media should be used to let kids know about educational opportunities and to dessiminate information about services available to Indians. Coverage of national Tribal issues is needed as issues affect the Chicago Indian community. Recruiting and training American Indian media specialists is needed. Funds are needed to support Indian media personnel and projects. These people and projects can be used for the benefit of Indian priorities for training Indian personnel and gathering information." Moreover, there is a need to "cultivate affiliations and possible media contacts."

We need to know that we do not have to respond with impromptu interviews from the media.

We can require proper advance notice. We can choose not to participate when it is appropriate while keeping the lines of communication open between our community and the media." However, "in order to get all the publicity possible to promote a favorable Indian image, we should be available to all media whenever possible."

There is a need for a community instituted and focused program that would advocate accurate and informed media coverage of the Chicago Indian community to:

1. Promote awareness of Indian programs and services.
2. Promote non-Indian cultural awareness and sensitivity toward the Chicago Indian community.

3. Promote Indian produced broadcast media programs for education, cultural awareness, and community events coverage.
4. Provide a forum for discussion of issues affecting the Chicago Indian community.

In further regard to the issues there is a need for the education of the media.

There is a need to invite the media to workshops as observers/learners and to send our people to similar functions to learn; to cultivate particular contacts at particular media sources; to thank them, follow through with them, develop press packages; and to learn how to compose releases. Furthermore, we need to send brochures to them; to direct them to sources/people for pictures, interviews, information; and to prepare to respond to inaccurate coverage.

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SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY

ISSUES

This topic consists of several issues in social services that range from the need for additional funds to the need for support services for single parent families. There is a need for "increased funds for the delivery of social service programs." In regard to specific program needs, there is the "need for family shelters for emergency housing needs," particularly for those who are "senior citizens, runaways, fire victims, foster care, battered spouses, and new arrivals." A more generally stated need is for "a more coordinated system of social service delivery."

Concerning service delivery systems, there is the need to "develop a standard intake system which would satisfy the requirements of the organization and the expectations of the service recipient." Related to this is the need to "establish volunteer work exchange programs, such as barter systems, in exchange for social service delivery wherever possible."

In the area of specific service needs, there is the need for "extensions of community services to the handicapped." There is also the problem of "coping as a single parent" where "support systems are needed" for such problems cited as "financial, parenting responsibility, personal opportunities, etc." These are the issues relevant to the social service needs of the Indian community.

What follows are further clarification, discussion, and statements of position as adopted by the general assembly. Structurally, they are presented in the following manner. They begin with a brief restatement of the above issues for reference purposes. Next, each issue is further clarified and discussed—statements of position, conclusions, solutions, or the identifications of need.

STATEMENTS

Increased funds are needed for delivery of local social service programs.

Basic needs are sometimes not being met because agencies do not have the money as needed. Local Native American service agencies must refer families to other public agencies for basic living expenses. Staffs are underpaid and agencies are understaffed, leading sometimes to lower motivation and dedication. Higher wages would attract and motivate workers. Solutions include; the seeking of grants for unrestricted funds to enable agencies to determine their own program priorities; to create a task force to draw up a community profile for the purpose of presenting a group of foundation representatives who will visit the Chicago Indian community from the Donors Fund. Each agency should reassess its services to determine what less effective services need be eliminated. Pooling of available inter-agency resources, searching for more charitable groups to supply funds for family living needs; more accurate census counting of Native Americans to justify statements of need; and a higher level of agency fund raising and public relations. Greater public relations efforts can establish agency visibility with appropriate charitable groups.

There is a need for family shelters for emergency housing needs for a variety of Native American clients:

Street people with no permanent address who are single and unemployed; seniors who find city shelters unsafe, or whose landlords will not rent to them, or who may not be eligible for social security because of age need emergency housing. The issue of Native American seniors and being eligible for senior citizens benefits is dealt with in a separate section.) In addition, there is need for shelter for underage youth

who are away from home with or without parental consent with no means of support. These youths need a home-like living arrangement they can relate to. New arrivals, both reservation and non-reservation, and with no means of support, need family shelter, just as those who may be stranded temporarily enroute to another city. Solutions would include a referral service on reservations for people coming to Chicago to provide an orientation to available services they may need upon arrival. Other needs: development of safe facilities and programs, especially for Native Americans; understanding of the Indian Child Welfare Act; and how it may or may not provide funding; for needed youth services and a separate facility with supportive services to house needy youth. A hot-line for runaways is also needed.

Families who are victims of home burn-out need assistance in finding permanent housing.

Rental assistance is needed for these families and landlords are reluctant to rent to families with children. These families are also unable to pay initial rent and rental deposits. Agencies providing short term shelters for families need to recognize families may need more time to locate new housing. Families are prevented from finding housing under short term and diverse conditions.

The problem of social service for fire victims.

The problem of social service for fire victims does not appear to be a high priority need because area agencies respond quickly to the need when it arises.

Young children ages 0-13 need temporary shelter care when mothers (parents) are temporarily unable to care for them due to sickness.

There is a danger of Indian children being placed in non-Indian homes. A solution would include these children being placed with extended family members, relatives or friends. Better communication with county juvenile courts and related agencies would ensure a better knowledge of relevant placement options available. A compilation of local placement recorders would also be helpful.

While the problem of battered spouses can be a recognized community concern, volume of reported cases can be dealt with through existing community agencies offering that type of service. Problem is viewed as an alcohol related problem.

Native American senior citizens who are handicapped often do not qualify for some senior citizens programs because of age.

A solution would involve providing more financial assistance to strengthen existing agency service capability in this area. Senior citizens' age qualifications need to be recognized. Native Americans have the shortest life span. Age qualifications should be changed. Community social services should be more readily available to the handicapped such as the bedridden and homebound elderly Native American.

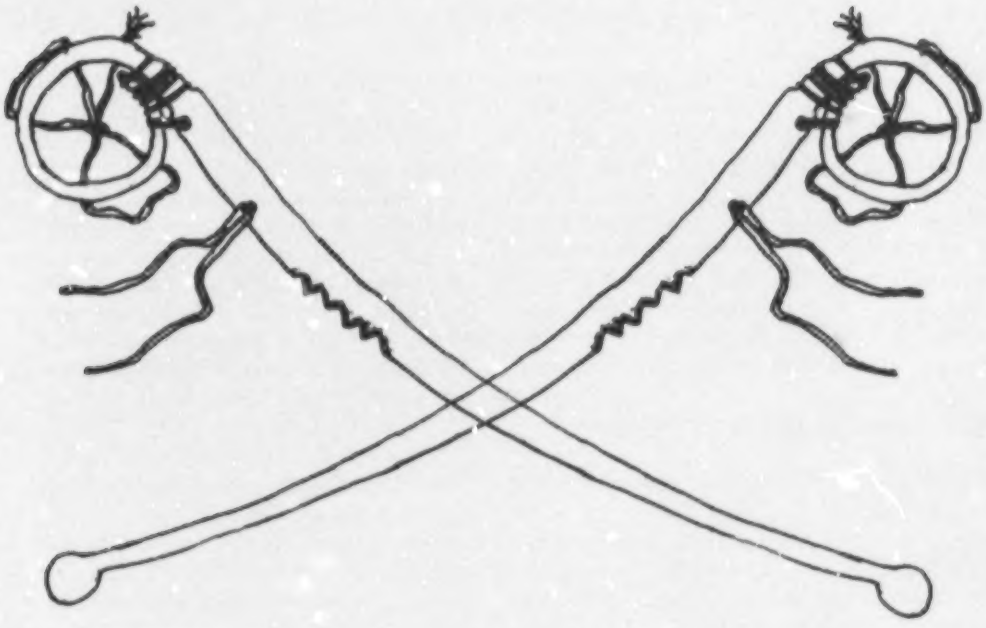
Counseling should be available for single parent families to develop coping skills.

Single parent families would also include a family where members are unwed or divorced mothers living together, yet as a family. The widowed should also be included. This creates stressful situations. Support services could include day care services with a sliding scale to accommodate a single parent income. Single parents often have difficulty getting credit, insurance, etc. Other needed support services are identified as Parent Effectiveness Training, child development, family planning, employment and career counseling, and income management.

A more coordinated system of social service delivery is needed.

The workshop urged on the community agencies a more coordinated system of social service delivery. Such issues as the division of service assigned to agencies were discussed although it was recognized that tribal preference may hamper the idea of one agency providing a specific service; therefore, some duplication of services may be necessary. The community agencies should establish a standard in-take system which would satisfy the requirements of the organizations and the expectation of the service recipient while maintaining client confidentiality at all times. Regarding the need for establishing volunteer work exchange programs (barter systems) in exchange for social service delivery, a limited need was established by the workshop.

YOUTH SERVICES



ISSUES

This topic consists of several major issues in regard to Indian youth services. In general, there is a concern to "increase youth services" in such ways that these services "encourage parental and community involvement." There is a need for "after school activities, a gymnasium," and in terms of athletic activities, "tumbling, swimming, and after school and evening recreation programs." There is also the need for youth programs in "cultural reinforcement, employment learning experiences, summer programs, tutoring programs, and leadership." Moreover, there is a need to "educate the general public and responsible youth agencies regarding the Indian Child Welfare Act." Lastly, and not to be considered least, is the need to address the problem of "child abuse and neglect."

These are the issues that workshop participants addressed. What follows are the formal statements of position as adopted by the general assembly.

STATEMENTS

There is a general concern for the need to increase youth services, which encourages parental and community involvement.

This could include a gymnasium, tumbling, swimming, after school and evening recreation programs, cultural reinforcement, employment learning experience, summer programs, tutoring programs, and leadership.

There is a specific need for *establishing after school activities for Indian children of all ages with parental and community guidance in promoting cultural recreational, intellectual and psycho-social functions.*

There is a general concern for the need to educate the general public and responsible youth agencies regarding the Indian Child Welfare Act.

There is a specific need to promote and facilitate a more effective Indian Child Welfare program that addresses the cultural and psycho-social needs and well being of Indian chidren.

We are seriously concerned about child abuse and neglect.

We need to monitor and reduce the incidence of child abuse through community involvement and social service advocacy.

Appendix A
CAICOC REGISTRATION

Name	Tribe
Adams, Delma B.	Cherokee
Alongi, J. Patrick	
Anguay, James	
Antoine, Geraldine M.	Yankton Sioux
Archiquette, Robert	Oneida
Armstrong, Mary Anne	Chippewa
Bailey, Lorraine	Navajo
Baldwin, Charlotte	Pima
Baldwin, Glendora	Pima
Beaulieu, David L.	Chippewa
Beck, Armin	
Beck, Joel	
Ben, Arthur	Choctaw
Bennett, George E.	Ottawa/ Chippewa
Bennett, Lucille M.	Sioux
Bielema, Howard	
Brass, Charles	Sioux
Brown, Veronica	Winnebago/ Apache
Calabaza, Jeanne	Pueblo/ Menominee
Caniglia, A. Joy	
Chevalier, Beatrice	Menominee
Chevalier, Mae	Menominee
Chevalier, Mary	Menominee
Chmara, Vera	Oneida
Cistaro, Tony	Sioux
Cloud, Patrick	Winnebago
Collamer, Ann	Sioux
Cooley, Otho L.	
Costello, Louis B.	Winnebago
Cullen, Marilene	
Curley, Priscilla	Chippewa/ Potawatami
Curtis, Ed	Navajo
Decorah, Rhea	Assinaboine
Delgado, Louis	Oneida
Delgado, Margarette	Oneida
Desjarlait, Peggy	Arickara
Dickelman, Gladys A.	
Dickenson, Kenneth P.	Menominee
Dismuke, Steven	Rosebud Sioux
Dotson, Mike	
Dunham, Florence	Mohawk
Eagleman, Chet	Sioux
Fish, Aleta	Menominee
Flores, Carol	Menominee
Forcia, Floria	Chippewa
Fox, Cyndee	Omaha/Ottawa
Gauthier, Kenneth	Menominee/ Ottawa
Glikberg, Boris	
Graham, Karen	Sioux/Blackfeet
Graham, Larry	Sioux/Blackfeet
Graham, Ron	Sioux/Blackfeet
Granados, Marie	Sioux
Grant, John	Chippewa
Grignon, Barbara	Menominee
Grinnell, Rita	Mandan/ Hidatsa
Guyette, Michael	Menominee
Herrera, Julia P.	Pueblo
Isaac, Doris	Oneida/ Menominee
Jack, Frances	Sioux
Jennings, Floyd	Oneida
Jennings, Sonia	Oneida
Jonathon, Maureen	Seneca
Jourdan, Joan	Winnebago
Keahna, Albert	Mesquakie/ Oneida
Kuehl, Marilyn	Ojibway
LaMere, Willard	Winnebago
Liljegren, Alice	Micmac
Logan, Dee	Menominee
Lopez, Carol	Oneida
McClure, Elmira	Potawatami
Maney, Diane E.	Winnebago
Maney, Rose	Winnebago
Martin, Deann	Chippewa
Migwans, Christine	Chippewa
Muhammad, George	Blackfeet
Natseway, Dorothy	Potawatami/ Mohawk

Name	Tribe
Nazario, Ruben	
Neconish, Bill	Creek/Seminole
Neconish, Dora	Creek/Seminole
Netland, Leslie A.	
Nidetz, Milton	
Oandasan, Joey	Laguna
Ortiz, Amelia	Winnebago
Powell, Father Peter	Cheyenne (adopted)
Reeves, Zena	Winnebago
Rendon, Lisa A.	Cherokee
Romz, Elizabeth	Mono/ Choinimni
Romz, Rose	Mono/ Choinimni
Rosin, Donald	Chippewa/ Cherokee
St. Germaine, Lucille	Winnebago/ Chippewa
Sanapaw, Bernard	Menominee
Sanapaw, Velma	Menominee
Schein, Linda	Choctaw
Scheurkogel, Marieke	
Schmidt, Paul	
Schultz, Sue Pecore	Menominee
Scott, Ben	Chippewa
Scott, Ken	Oklahoma Choctaw
Setelik, Jim	
Shawana, Tony	Ojibway
Shomin, Michael	Ottawa
Shurman, Desi	Potawatami
Skenandore, Roxanne	Oneida
Skolnick, Debbie	Apache/Sioux
Skolnick, Sharon	Apache/Sioux
Smith, Faith	Chippewa
Smith, Lorraine	Chippewa
Smith, Mela	Eskimo
Smith, Willie	
Solorio, Mayvonne	Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux
Starr, Mabel	Potawatami
Strouse, Marlene	Pima/Papago
Stumbling Bear, Danny	Kiowa
Summers, Charlie	Menominee/ Oneida
Summers, Lorraine (Peynetsa)	Menominee
Summers, Rose	Menominee
Swain, Mike	Chippewa
Taylor, Shelby	Chippewa
Tax, Sol	
Thomas, Jeff	Papago
Thomas, Louis	Gros Ventre
Thundercloud, Lee	Winnebago
Tubby, J.T.	Choctaw
Two Crow, Elmer	Arikara Mandan
Two Crow, Mason	Arikara Mandan
Tyson, Patricia	Brule' Sioux
Tyson, Tammy	Sioux
Vermillion, Tim	Sioux
Wehri, Elizabeth	
White, Belynda	Chippewa/ Navajo
White, Carol	Chippewa/ Navajo
White, Darryl	Chippewa/ Navajo
Whitehair, Delbert	Navajo
Wiese, Dorene P.	Ojibwa/Oneida
Williams, Arleen R.	Oneida
Young, Claire	Chippewa
Ziegler, Julie	Hunkpapa Lakota
Zimmerman, Joseph	Sioux

Appendix B
AGENDA

Thursday, June 25, 1981

8:45 - 9:15 Registration (coffee/rolls)
9:15 - 9:45 Opening Ceremony
10:00 - 12:30 Workshops

Topic		Room
Health	AIC	1st floor - Conference Room
Employment	AIC	2nd floor - Youth Room
Economic Development	AIC	3rd floor - NAC Adult L.C.
Education	NAES	1st floor - Conference
Social Service	NAC	

12:30 - 1:30 Lunch
1:30 - 4:00 Workshops

Topic		Room
Chicago Community and other Communities	AIC	1st floor - Conference Room
Housing	AIC	2nd floor - Youth Room
Public Relations (Media)	AIC	3rd floor - NAC Adult L.C.
Youth Services	NAES	1st floor - Conference Room
Legal Services	NAC	1st floor

Friday, June 26, 1981

8:45 - 9:15 Sign In (coffee/rolls)
9:15 - 12:30 GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Opening Statements
Needs & Issues (workshop statements)
12:30 - 1:30 Lunch
1:30 - on GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Needs & Issues (workshop statements)

CLOSING COMMENTS

Participants:

"I was impressed the way people got up and spoke the needs of the Indian people."

"The community members participated in a unified manner and projected a very positive attitude . . . ."

"We have to start to act now on our ideas . . . ."

"We can't depend on other people to do it for us, we have to do it ourselves."

"All issues were completely and competently covered. Almost everyone attending had input into one or more of the issues being presented."

"The Indian people as a whole can do many things when joined together and voiced together."

Facilitators:

"What we did, we learned."

"It was well planned and it moved well."

"I couldn't get over it, all through the day, wherever you went lots of discussion was going on."

"What you have is a statement which the people there at the assembly could agree to."

"Everyone gave a little bit of themselves for the good of the group."

"What do you plan to do now? We don't want it to die."

"This is one of the rare times the issues and statements have come completely out of the community process."

Steering Committee (Post Conference meeting, June 30, 1981)

"The impact of the conference will always be felt even if we were to never meet again."

"The community got together and functioned well."

"The issues that pertain to each individual organization, their going to take a closer look at those and figure out some kind of way of accomplishing them."

"There was a lot of cooperation by all the people there."

"There was a feeling of commitment because it was community."

"It was good because all of the organizations participated together, no one particular agency dominated the conference."

"This was the closest to a community conference I've ever seen because there were no presenters, you were the presenters, your agencies and clients."